

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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May 24, 1947

USES Labor Recruitment Aids Are Available

Canners considering local or area labor recruitment campaigns this year may find value in the short summary of the types of appeal that is being recommended by the U. S. Employment Service to the State Employment offices for their use in assisting food processors in securing labor. The summary can be obtained by writing the Association's Information Division or the Rural Industries Branch, U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Georgia Tomato Plant Situation

Reports received by the Association's Raw Products Bureau from the tomato plant growing areas of Georgia on May 23 indicate that there is now an adequate supply of good plants available and that these plants should be in their prime growth through the middle of the week of May 26. These sources also indicate that suitable plants should be available throughout the week following. However, canners are urged to obtain their plants as soon as possible, since weather conditions now being experienced in Georgia favor the development of early blight and collar-rot. Georgia tomato plants purchased during the next two weeks should be of good size for planting and free of disease.

The Trade Agreements Conference, which is now in progress at Geneva, Switzerland, is trying to establish multilateral tariff adjustments between countries. (See page 257.)

The Army Quartermaster Corps has announced that the Army's requirements for canned fish and canned sea foods will be made public on Monday, May 26. These requirements will be supplied members of the Association's Fishery Products Committee at their meeting at N.C.A. headquarters at 10 a.m. Monday morning. The canned sea food requirements also will be bulletined all fish canner members.

Board of Directors Meeting

A tentative program for the Board of Directors meeting on May 27 and 28 is nearing completion. The first session will begin on Tuesday morning. After the appointment of the Nominating Committee to nominate members to fill Executive Committee vacancies, the Board will hear reports of the Finance Committee and the Public Relations Committee. These will be followed by a discussion by Clarence W. Kitchen, Executive Vice President, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, who will outline the aims and the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing and Research Act of 1946. E. A. Meyer, Director of the Agricultural Marketing Act, will follow Mr. Kitchen on the program and make additional comments on the purposes of the Act. The Board will then adjourn for luncheon where it will hear an address, "Food and World Recovery," by Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman. The Tuesday afternoon session will be devoted to reports of the Scientific Research Committee, arbitration practices, Containers Committee, Claims Committee, Statistics Committee, and label allowances.

On Wednesday the Directors will hear reports of the Legislative Committee, Foreign Trade Committee, Convention Committee and the Building Committee. There also will be a discussion of canned foods and the foreign relief program.

Army to Purchase Canned Foods on Negotiated Basis

Secretary of War has authorized the Quartermaster General to continue to purchase until June 30, 1947, canned fruits, canned vegetables and canned fish on a negotiated basis and without formal advertising. The authorization was given to exempt the Army from having to purchase its canned food requirements on an advertised bid basis. As the LETTER went to press, it was believed that the Quartermaster Corps would seek a further exemption enabling them to continue to purchase canned foods on a negotiated basis after the present exemption expires on June 30, 1947.

1947 Pea Acreage 10 to 15 Percent Less Than March Intentions

Acreage of peas planted for canning has been reduced from 10 to 15 percent from the 1947 acreage which canners intended to plant in early March (see BAE Intended Acreage, March 10, 1947, INFORMATION LETTER of March 15, 1947, p. 162), according to a bulletin sent by the National Canners Association to all pea canners on May 19. The bulletin was compiled from spot checks which were made of pea acreage planted by May 17 in terms of percent of 1946 and plans for planting during the next two weeks. These

checks were made through the secretaries of the State Cannery Associations and by individual canners in various States and districts. The report by States follows:

New York. Forty percent of last year's acreage had been planted by May 17. If plans to seed an additional 25 percent are carried out, the New York acreage will not exceed 70 percent.

Tri-States Area. (Pa., N. J., Md., Va.) Peas are reported in fair condition and only slight damage was encountered during the recent freezes; acreage about 90 percent of last year.

Ohio and Indiana. The acreage planted in Ohio was approximately 50 percent, and in Indiana only 35 percent of 1946. Very few acres will be planted during the next two weeks.

Illinois. Approximately three-fourths of the 1946 acreage had been seeded by May 17. Some canners expect to increase those plantings if weather conditions permit.

Wisconsin. Southern Wisconsin, in which about two-thirds of that State's pea acreage is normally planted, had completed seeding of about 70 percent of last year's acreage by May 17. Canners plan to plant an additional 15 percent this week if weather permits. Heavy rain on Monday, reports of continued rain Tuesday, reduces planting prospects materially.

In the northern half of Wisconsin canners had about 40 percent of last year's acreage planted by May 17, and they will try to plant an equal acreage in late May.

* **Minnesota.** Minnesota canners had planted approximately 70 percent of their 1946 acreage by May 17 and plan to seed another 10 percent.

Michigan. Only about 35 percent of the intended acreage was planted by May 17 but it is presumed that an additional 40 percent will be planted, weather permitting.

Idaho and Utah. The pea acreage in these States has been planted for some time with acreage less than three-fourths of last year. Weather conditions have been favorable in these States.

Washington and Oregon. An early season in Washington and Oregon favored early planting with the resulting acreage of about 5 percent larger than last year. Peas in this area are reported to be in excellent condition.

There is some indication that the acreage planted to Alaska's has been further reduced due to late planting with a corresponding shift to Sweets.

* **EDITOR'S NOTE:** A later report from Minnesota shows that an average of 82 percent of the 1946 pea acreage planted will be finished this week except for several small plantings. Acreage will be slightly higher than last year.

Canners' experience has shown that late plantings, except in the northern sections of the northern pea States, are not favorable for either high yield or high quality.

Congress

Agriculture Appropriations

The House Appropriations Committee reported the annual Department of Agriculture supply bill to the House on May 23 and recommended direct appropriations totaling \$615,298,822, a reduction in budget estimates of \$189,842,786. The over-all appropriations called for in the measure are \$850,728,532, which is \$337,842,786 less than over-all budget estimates, and \$423,957,519 less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The budget estimate of \$19,000,000 for carrying into effect the provisions of the Hope-Flannagan Research and Marketing Act enacted last August was cut by the Committee to \$6,000,000. Of this total, the Committee recommended \$3,000,000 for payments to the States for research at State experiment stations; \$1,000,000 for research on utilization and associated problems in connection with the development and application of present, new, and extended uses of agricultural commodities and the products thereof; \$1,000,000, for broadening agricultural research, other than utilization; and \$1,000,000 for research and service work on the marketing of agricultural products. The Committee has provided in the bill that no part of the \$6,000,000 is to be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof.

Foreign Food Relief

Congress on May 21 approved the Conference Committee report on the Administration's foreign relief program. The bill authorizes a \$350,000,000 appropriation for food and other relief supplies for Italy, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Greece, China, and the City of Trieste.

Farm Labor

The Senate approved on May 16 an appropriation of \$6,000,000 to continue the farm labor supply program until the end of the calendar year. The appropriation was included by the Senate Appropriations Committee in the second Deficiency bill. The measure was returned to the House and a

joint conference committee appointed. A conference committee report filed on May 21 reported the farm labor appropriation in disagreement, but the House members of the conference recommended an appropriation of \$5,000,000 as a compromise.

It is expected that the House Committee on Agriculture will hold hearings on H. R. 3367, a bill to establish a permanent farm labor program, about the middle of next month.

General Labor Legislation

The House and Senate Conference Committee appointed to draft recommendations to reconcile divergent provisions of the omnibus labor bill (S. R. 3020), held daily meetings during the past week. Chairman Robert A. Taft has indicated progress in the Committee's work but no prediction has been made as to when agreement will be reached.

Clayton Act

The Association filed a request on May 20 with Chairman William Langer of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee for an opportunity for Association counsel to testify at hearings on a proposed amendment (S. 104) to the antitrust laws. The proposed amendment would prohibit a corporation from purchasing the physical assets of a competing corporation. Counsel for the Association will point out to the subcommittee that there is no restraint of trade involved in the established practice of canners supplementing their packs through purchases from other canners. Interim hearings on this measure and on a companion bill in the House have been in progress by both House and Senate Judiciary subcommittees for some time.

Salt

In response to widespread industry concern, the Association has requested an opportunity to testify, should hearings be held by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on a bill (H. R. 2717) that would require all salt sold or to be sold for table use to contain suitable iodides. The Committee has scheduled no action on the bill; but should hearings be held the Association will offer scientific evidence of the effects of iodized salt in the processing of foods.

Ground Water

A provision placed by the House in the annual appropriation bill for the Interior Department would eliminate all ground water activities of the Geological Survey. Recognizing the great value of much of this work to the in-

dustry, the Association has written the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee now considering the bill a request that some modification be made in the House provision affecting the ground water activities of the Geological Survey.

Water Pollution

In an executive session of the House Committee on Ways and Means on May 16, Representative John Kee and Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia requested favorable action on companion bills (H. R. 1047—S. 244) to allow income tax deductions for amounts expended in the construction of facilities for the treatment or disposal of industrial wastes. Following their presentation, the Chairman

of the Committee stated that an opportunity would be afforded for public hearings on the proposals.

Another day of hearings on the Barkley-Taft stream pollution control bill (S. 418) is to be announced by the Senate Public Works Committee and the House Committee has scheduled hearings for June 11, 12, and 13 on similar bills that have been introduced in the House.

Miscellaneous Subjects

There was no change during the past week in the status of proposals dealing with sugar quotas, Commodity Credit Corporation extension, or the Hope bill (H. R. 452) to make marketing orders applicable to all agricultural commodities.

Foreign Trade

Trade Agreements Conference and ITO and FAO Meetings

Government economists and foreign traders state that the Trade Agreements Conference now in progress in Geneva, Switzerland, will succeed in establishing multilateral tariff adjustments only if United States Government representatives are able to work out a satisfactory basis upon which the various "planned economies" of Europe and Asia can reconcile the international operations of their State monopolies to the workings of the private enterprise systems of the United States and Canada. Otherwise, these experts say, the trade agreements program will fail and there probably will result a series of bilateral agreements, between the individual countries who value each other's trade.

It is believed that the success of the International Trade Organization Conference, which is proceeding in Geneva concurrently with the trade agreements meeting, will depend, in great measure, upon the outcome of the Trade Agreements Conference. The same applies to the recently-consolidated Committee on European Economies in its studies of the chances of the development of a United Europe.

The Food and Agriculture Organization Conference takes place on August 25 of this year, at which delegates will report the decisions of their respective participating governments on the proposal to set up a new World

Food Council. Informed sources have reported to the Association that a majority of the member Governments in FAO already have indicated their approval of a World Food Council along modified lines recommended by the United States, Great Britain, and Australia.

Mexicans "Seek" to Revise Tariffs on Canned Foods

Reports from Mexico have reached U. S. canners that the Mexican Government is considering the adjustment of its tariffs on 300 different products, "including a variety of canned foods and other products." However, it is believed that the U. S. State Department will defer any action on a revision of the existing Mexican-U. S. trade agreement which provides for the Mexican-U. S. tariffs, until after the termination of the Trade Agreements Conference in Geneva, now in progress.

State Department officials have indicated that the consideration of Mexican-U. S. trade agreement revisions might appropriately be taken up in the fall of 1947, by which time the U. S. Government hopes there will be some definite conclusion regarding such tariff adjustments on a multilateral basis.

The bilateral trade agreement with Mexico went into effect January, 1943, and was due to expire January, 1946. In common with similar trade agreements, however, the contract carried the provision that it would remain operative until officially terminated as the result of six months' notice of abrogation by either party. Neither party has given such notice.

Raw Products

Hydrocyanic Acid Fumigation

Continued work on hydrocyanic acid fumigation of the California red scale on citrus confirmed previous conclusions that the gastight tent requires only about one-third as much fumigant to achieve effective control as does the standard duck tent, according to the annual report of the Agricultural Research Administration. Tent material of firm weave, such as duck or sateen, appeared to be superior to material of open weave, such as twill or drilling.

The blower applicator developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is somewhat more efficient than the usual commercial equipment, both in causing immediate scale mortality and in preventing subsequent population build-up. The design of the blower applicator has been modified to facilitate handling in the field.

Equipment has been devised to remove residual gas from the tents at the end of the fumigation to eliminate hazard to the operators. An experimental evacuator which exhausts the gas upward removed most of the hydrocyanic acid in 50 seconds.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended May 17 totaled 299 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 1 percent below the 301 million pounds produced during the preceding week.

Promotion

Canned Meat Promotion

The radio stations listed below will feature canned meats in connection with the joint promotion campaign being carried on by American Meat Institute and the Can Manufacturers Institute.

Richmond, Va., WMBG—5 p.m., June 2; Savannah, Ga., WDAR—2 p.m., June 4; Jacksonville, Fla., WMBR—10:30 a.m., June 5; and Atlanta, Ga., WAGA—7 p.m., June 12.

The promotion campaign contemplates broadcasts from other Southern cities but details had not been completed on these when the INFORMATION LETTER went to press.

Statistics

Meat Canning During April Drops from 1946 Average

The quantity of meat used in canned meat and meat food products processed under federal inspection in April, 1947, totaled 121,000,000 pounds compared with 159,000,000 in April last year, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The totals for the first four months of this year are 547,000,000 pounds, and 651,000,000 for 1946.

Increases are shown in the use of meat for sausage and soup. The quantity of beef, pork, and other meat products canned in April was substantially less than last year.

The quantity of meat used in canning processed under federal inspection for April, 1947, with comparisons are shown below:

	April		Jan.-April	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Beef.....	12,217	9,081	47,137	37,082
Pork.....	67,618	32,543	230,778	156,124
Sausage.....	6,176	10,034	27,418	33,115
Soup.....	30,348	48,882	170,765	192,143
Other.....	33,519	20,418	165,950	128,862
Total..	158,878	120,958	651,048	547,356

Stocks of Canned Tomatoes

Total civilian stocks of canned tomatoes in canners' hands on May 1, 1947, were 984,099 actual cases, equivalent to 1,258,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. Cannery shipments during April, 1947, totaled 654,000 cases, basis 24/2's. These compare with May 1, 1946, civilian stocks in canners' hands of 519,000 cases and April, 1946, shipments of 189,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Department of Commerce.

The details of stocks and shipments by canners of canned tomatoes, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 88 percent of the 1946 pack together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Area	Civilian stocks		Civilian shipments	
	Apr. 1, 1947	May 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1947	Feb., 1947
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Northeast.....	24,338	13,380	10,949	
Mid-Atlantic.....	331,321	212,886	118,435	
Mid-West.....	287,064	114,295	142,769	
West.....	835,352	604,615	230,737	
South.....	87,035	38,914	48,121	
Total U. S..	1,585,110	984,099	551,011	

1946 Vegetable Pack Bulletin Is Mailed

The booklet, "Canned Food Pack Statistics: 1946, Part I—Vegetables," which came from the printer's this week, has been mailed to all vegetable canners and to other interested parties. This publication gives the 1946 canned vegetable pack by States and by size of containers and compares the 1946 production with the pack of previous years. Members desiring additional copies may obtain them by writing to the Association's Division of Statistics.

Canned Green and Wax Beans

Total civilian stocks of canned green and wax beans in canners' hands May 1, 1947, were 2,132,173 actual cases or 2,228,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments during April, 1947, totaled 591,768 actual cases or 615,000 cases, basis 24/2's. These compare with May 1, 1946, civilian stocks of 1,103,000 cases, basis 24/2's (Department of Commerce estimates) and April, 1946, shipments of 830,000 cases.

The details of stocks and shipments of canned green and wax beans, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 87 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting are shown in actual cases in the following table:

Stocks and Shipments (Actual Cases)

Area	Total civilian stocks		Shipments during
	Apr. 1, 1947	May 1, 1947	
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Northeast:			
Green.....	509,182	457,095	51,487
Wax.....	176,046	133,464	42,582
Middle-Atlantic:			
Green.....	655,500	457,107	108,303
Wax.....	13,557	12,727	830
Mid-West:			
Green.....	167,570	116,167	51,403
Wax.....	23,051	15,831	7,220
Western:			
Green.....	493,716	341,820	151,806
Wax.....	4,720	3,443	1,277
Southern:			
Green.....	*669,432	585,419	84,013
Wax.....	11,167	8,500	2,667
Total U. S.:			
Green.....	2,495,400	1,958,208	537,192
Wax.....	228,541	173,965	54,576

* Revised.

Rail and Boat Shipments of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Rail and boat shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables (exclusive of white potatoes) totaled 13,874 cars for the week ending May 17, 1947, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These shipments were slightly less than those of the preceding week and about 4 percent less than those of the corresponding week of last season. The reduction is due to smaller shipments of fresh vegetables, however, fruit shipments showed an increase.

The following table, compiled from a report of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration, gives comparisons of carlot shipments of certain fruits and vegetables:

	Week ending—		
	May 17, 1947	May 10, 1947	May 18, 1946
	Carloads	Carloads	Carload
VEGETABLES			
Beans, snap and lima..	257	256	312
Tomatoes.....	1,294	851	1,888
Green peas.....	140	241	294
Spinach.....	10	40	16
Others.....	6,511	7,003	7,242
FRUITS			
Citrus.....	4,318	4,519	4,215
Other.....	1,344	1,045	438
Total.....	13,874	13,955	14,425

Distributors' Stocks of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, and Juices

Wholesale distributor stocks of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, including those in retail food chain warehouses, according to a report of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, totaled 98.5 million cases on April 1, 1947. This compares with March 1, 1947, stocks of 103.3 million cases and April 1, 1946, stocks in distributors' hands of 64.7 million cases.

Packer's stocks decreased by about 6 million cases during March. Packers' stocks totaled 94.7 million cases on April 1, 1947, compared with 100.8 million a month earlier and 60.0 million on April 1, 1946.

Shipments of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables by canners and distributors during March, 1947, totaled 31.1 million cases or about 5 percent less than during February 1947, and about 11 percent less than shipments during March, 1946.

March, 1947, shipments and April 1, 1947, wholesale and packer stocks of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, with comparisons, as reported by the Bureau of the Census are shown in the table on the opposite page (basis 24/2's for fruits and 24/2's for other items).

Shipments to Retail and Institutional Outlets—Stocks of Wholesale Distributors and Packers

Commodity	Retail Shipments			Distributors Stocks			Packers Stocks		
	Mar. 1947 (31 days)	Feb. 1947* (28 days)	Mar. 1946 (31 days)	Apr. 1, 1947	Mar. 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1946	Apr. 1, 1947	Mar. 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1946
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Fruits:									
Apples and crabapples.....	127	168	108	1,403	1,488	151	1,406	1,290	232
Applesauce.....	380	316	129	1,143	1,237	133	1,464	1,633	204
Apricots.....	268	334	253	2,238	2,418	253	631	719	929
Berries.....	31	18	17	188	216	16	38	41	17
Cherries (red sour).....	33	35	30	232	238	5	76	83	673
Cherries, other.....	57	53	69	380	416	56	92	113	179
Cranberries and sauce.....	39	66	60	360	378	60	335	322	24
Figs.....	38	57	60	207	212	60	153	188	142
Grapefruit segments.....	491	509	247	638	624	225	1,301	1,419	272
Other citrus sections.....	64	(1)	(1)	38	21	(1)	80	24	(1)
Mixed fruits.....	327	373	358	1,011	1,148	317	544	730	584
Peaches, clingstone.....	1,151	659	1,007	3,869	4,028	1,133	1,499	2,431	1,783
Peaches, freestone.....	163	193	(7)	952	1,051	290	314	375	(7)
Pears.....	441	460	604	901	976	561	892	1,236	1,045
Pineapple.....	506	691	379	297	369	437	925	1,028	1,651
Plums and prunes.....	142	105	184	1,724	1,734	406	653	764	297
Other fruits.....	4	6	4	12	8	6	23	29	1
Total fruits.....	4,265	4,143	3,718	15,533	16,582	4,085	10,430	12,445	8,033
Juices:									
Apple and sweet cider.....	117	97	73	903	944	300	1,140	1,192	152
Apricot, peach, and pear.....	115	107	33	323	346	18	90	109	20
Grape.....	319	331	211	563	387	108	77	100	55
Grapefruit.....	1,737	2,105	2,409	2,664	2,463	4,911	5,990	4,795	4,774
Orange.....	2,718	2,609	2,187	1,923	1,670	2,572	3,082	2,400	1,565
Orange and grapefruit blended.....	704	1,618	1,149	1,080	950	1,765	2,680	1,765	1,512
Other citrus juices.....	84	263	(7)	389	380	(7)	896	931	(7)
Pineapple.....	656	507	549	271	320	409	747	1,066	1,935
Prune.....	251	227	375	420	435	507	624	700	345
Other fruit and berry.....	12	38	130	48	43	146	64	60	88
Tomato.....	1,241	1,482	1,478	8,337	8,862	4,748	6,274	6,990	2,293
Vegetable combinations.....	156	154	262	645	694	320	2,361	2,468	505
Other vegetable juices.....	29	9	33	120	127	141	85	94	98
Total juices.....	8,193	9,607	8,979	17,086	17,621	16,101	24,110	22,730	13,342
Vegetables, seasonal:									
Asparagus.....	231	215	491	954	1,121	131	204	268	775
Beans, green and wax.....	1,164	1,061	1,361	5,373	5,880	3,909	3,316	3,967	1,870
Beans, lima.....	105	157	91	318	329	174	189	283	209
Beets.....	475	577	755	1,507	1,679	1,971	3,451	3,804	2,830
Carrots.....	168	173	179	970	982	1,030	1,766	1,893	1,126
Corn, vacuum-packed whole kernel.....	495	507	(7)	1,796	1,977	1,174	644	958	(7)
Corn, other (except corn on cob).....	1,835	1,688	2,419	7,865	8,420	6,093	3,704	4,984	3,337
Greens, leafy (except spinach).....	164	142	184	818	908	1,101	489	560	429
Mixed vegetables.....	206	220	304	1,202	1,280	987	901	1,027	408
Peas.....	1,710	1,886	2,665	12,030	12,458	7,770	7,219	8,501	4,278
Pumpkin and squash.....	25	98	88	1,873	1,871	311	518	545	165
Spinach.....	388	408	706	1,799	2,003	1,743	2,368	1,692	2,898
Tomatoes.....	1,462	1,327	1,268	5,832	6,415	1,728	1,969	2,802	1,901
Total vegetables, seasonal.....	8,428	8,439	10,511	42,427	45,329	28,037	26,738	31,284	19,926
Vegetables, nonseasonal:									
Beans, dry.....	3,104	2,878	3,510	3,669	3,589	3,800	5,687	5,558	2,559
Potatoes, sweet.....	117	138	201	1,548	1,547	924	917	974	378
Potatoes, white.....	47	55	91	62	65	100	185	193	659
Sauerkraut.....	538	438	520	1,708	1,891	1,013	2,226	2,091	625
Tomato soup.....	377	401	588	1,787	2,067	918	1,410	1,469	467
All other soups.....	2,734	2,453	3,007	4,881	5,147	2,880	5,918	5,380	1,901
Tomato catsup and chili sauce.....	786	879	807	2,032	1,996	950	2,074	2,673	2,200
Tomato paste.....	142	217	320	1,144	1,200	770	1,020	1,069	386
Tomato sauces.....	251	444	578	1,796	1,749	832	1,863	2,172	1,440
Tomato pulp and puree.....	365	1,138	452	2,025	2,136	1,505	3,503	3,755	1,783
Other vegetables.....	539	571	430	644	679	359	1,005	868	280
Total vegetables, nonseasonal.....	8,990	9,612	10,494	21,296	22,066	14,651	25,838	26,202	12,747
Baby foods:									
Custards (including fruit desserts).....	166	62	106	143	151	187	516	551	642
Fruits.....	499	357	354	547	603	582	3,535	3,713	1,886
Menta.....	270	199	289	386	402	377	1,125	1,257	1,124
Vegetables.....	278	295	315	478	504	663	2,407	2,580	2,350
Total baby foods.....	1,213	913	1,064	1,554	1,660	1,809	7,583	8,101	6,002
Total all canned food products.....	31,089	32,794	34,766	98,496	103,258	64,683	94,099	100,762	60,050

* Included in mixed fruits or other fruits. * Included in peaches, clingstone. * Included in other fruit and berries. * Included in corn, other. * Revised.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, in canners' hands May 1, 1947, were 6,274,971 actual cases, equivalent to 7,211,000 cases, basis No. 2's, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. These compare with April 1, 1947, civilian stocks of 6,877,121 actual cases or 7,901,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Civilian shipments during April, 1947, totaled 602,150 actual cases, equivalent to 690,000 cases, basis No. 2's. This compares with April, 1946, civilian shipments of 1,045,000, basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments from August 1, 1946 to April 1, 1947 totaled 28,065,000 cases, basis No. 2's, compared with 27,164,000 cases during the corresponding months of last season.

Details as to supplies, stocks, and shipments, as compiled from reports from canners who packed about 87 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown in the table on the right.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1.....	200,000	500,000
Pack.....	28,390,000	34,900,000
Total supply.....	28,590,000	35,400,000
Government purchases.....	180,000	*124,000
Civilian supply.....	28,400,000	35,276,000
Civilian stocks, May 1....	1,245,000	7,211,000
Civilian shipments during April.....	1,045,000	600,000
Civilian shipments, August 1 to May 1.....	27,164,000	28,065,000

*Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Can Sizes (Actual Cases)

Sizes	Total civilian stocks Apr. 1, 1947	May 1, 1947	Civilian shipments Feb., 1947
	Cases	Cases	Cases
No. 2.....	3,020,835	2,748,478	272,357
No. 3 Cyl.....	3,442,500	3,158,700	283,710
No. 10.....	389,965	348,310	41,646
Misc. Tin & Glass.....	23,821	10,384	4,437
Total (Actual cases).....	6,877,121	6,274,971	602,150
Total (Basis 24/2's).....	7,901,000	7,211,000	690,000

Stocks of Canned Peas

Civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands on May 1, 1947, totaled 5,503,639 actual cases, equivalent to 5,842,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with April 1, 1947, stocks of 6,724,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and May 1, 1946, stocks of 1,227,000 cases.

Civilian shipments of canned peas during April, 1947, were 1,047,168 actual cases, equivalent to 1,082,000 cases, basis 24/2's. Shipments of canned peas during March, 1947, totaled 937,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and those during April, 1946, totaled 1,195,000 cases.

The following table, showing civilian stocks on specified dates and April, 1947, shipments, is based on reports of canners who packed about 87 per cent of the 1946 pack together with estimates for those not reporting:

Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, June 1.....	131,000	398,000
Pack.....	39,649,000	40,933,000
Total supply.....	39,780,000	41,331,000
Government purchases.....	3,820,000	*875,000
Civilian supply.....	35,960,000	40,456,000
Civilian stocks, May 1....	1,227,000	5,842,000
Shipments during April....	1,195,000	1,082,000
Shipments, June 1-May 1	34,733,000	35,314,000

*Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks Apr. 1, 1947	May 1, 1947	Civilian shipments Apr., 1947
	Cases	Cases	Cases
New York and Maine:			
Alaskas.....	12,209	11,784	425
Sweets.....	639,725	593,525	66,200
Mid-Atlantic:			
Alaskas.....	302,024	299,160	2,864
Sweets.....	189,463	175,891	13,572
Mid-West:			
Alaskas.....	1,220,880	988,978	231,902
Sweets.....	2,288,622	1,879,280	409,342
Western:			
Alaskas.....	56,498	52,321	4,177
Sweets.....	1,821,386	1,502,700	318,686
Total U. S.:			
Alaskas.....	1,391,611	1,352,243	239,368
Sweets.....	4,959,196	4,151,396	807,800

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands on May 1, 1947, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, totaled 2,716,621 actual cases, equivalent to 2,577,000 cases, basis 24/2's. This compares with April 1, 1947, stocks of 3,862,440 actual cases, equivalent to 3,628,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

Shipments by canners during April, 1947, were 1,145,819 actual cases, equivalent to 1,051,000 cases, basis 24/2's. This compares, on the basis of 24/2's, with April, 1946, shipments of 1,374,000 cases. Shipments from August 1 to May 1, 1947, amounted to 27,204,000 cases, or to slightly more

than the 26,127,000 cases shipped during the corresponding months of last season.

The following table, showing civilian stocks on specified dates and April, 1947, shipments, is based on reports of canners who packed about 86 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1.....	100,000	100,000
Pack.....	28,237,000	30,951,000
Total supply.....	28,337,000	31,051,000
Government purchases.....	750,000	*1,270,000
Civilian supply.....	27,587,000	29,781,000
Civilian stocks, May 1....	1,400,000	2,577,000
Shipments during April....	1,374,000	1,051,000
Shipments, Aug. 1-May 1	26,127,000	27,204,000

*Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks Apr. 1, 1947	May 1, 1947	Civilian shipments Apr., 1947
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Eastern States:			
Cream style—			
White.....	39,446	28,160	11,286
Golden.....	470,596	372,537	98,039
Whole grain—			
Golden.....	234,387	179,065	55,322
White.....	23,485	9,316	14,169
Total.....	767,914	589,068	178,816
Western States:			
Cream style—			
White.....	339,248	179,862	150,366
Golden.....	1,225,962	974,540	251,422
Whole grain—			
Golden.....	1,473,036	936,641	536,265
White.....	55,280	36,480	19,800
Total.....	3,094,526	2,127,523	967,003
Total U. S.....	3,862,440	2,716,621	1,145,819

Personnel

Dr. Hand Succeeds Dr. Stotz

Dr. David B. Hand has been appointed professor of biochemistry at Cornell University, and head of the Division of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., effective June 15. He succeeds Dr. Elmer H. Stotz, who resigned to become professor of biochemistry at the University of Rochester.

A native of California, Dr. Hand studied at Pomona (Calif.) College and took his Ph. D. at Cornell in 1930. He studied in Europe for two years and returned to Cornell where he spent the next 10 years teaching.

In 1942 he joined Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., as director of Research and Quality Controls.

Fisheries

Court Case May Affect Fish Canner Wage-Hour Exemption

The case of *McComb v. Consolidated Fisheries Co.*, which involved the interpretation of the fishery exemption in Section 13(a)(5) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, was tried in the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, Del., on May 20. It is not expected that a decision will be handed down in this case until late in the summer.

The Wage and Hour Administrator in this case is seeking an injunction to restrain alleged violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act by the defendant, a Delaware menhaden fish processor making fish meal, fish oil, and fish scrap. Wage and Hour Division attorneys alleged that the company had failed to pay the required overtime pay to a plant watchman, carpenters and general maintenance men, cooks, boat engine repairmen, and bookkeepers. Counsel for the Consolidated Fisheries Company contended that all of these employees were absolutely essential to the fish processing and were thus exempt from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act under Section 13(a)(5).

The Government introduced 10 employees of the Consolidated Fisheries Company as witnesses including a watchman, a cook, a boat engine repairman, carpenters, general maintenance men, and a bookkeeper. These witnesses testified that they had never received time and one-half for overtime although they had worked more than 40 hours during many weeks. On cross-examination of these witnesses

it was brought out that these employees were engaged in the actual fish processing for part of the time and were engaged in activities essential to the operation of the plant during their remaining time.

The treasurer and general manager of the Consolidated Fisheries Company testified for the defendant and alleged that all of the operations in running the plant were interdependent. He testified that the activities of all of the company's employees were necessary to process the fish.

Because of the importance of the case, a brief *amici curiae* (friends of the court) was submitted by counsel for Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., California Fish Cannery Association, Inc., and Monterey Fish Processors Association. This brief contained a comprehensive analysis of the legislative history of Section 13(a)(5), and it was pointed out to the court that Congress intended to provide an industry-wide exemption for the fishing and fish processing industry. The background of industry operation against which Congress legislated in providing for the fishery exemption was described in some detail in the brief, and it was demonstrated that every phase of the fish processing operation is dependent upon every other step of the process. Finally counsel for *amici curiae* urged in the brief that the Section 13(a)(5) exemption is co-extensive with the exemption for agriculture under the Act.

Cured Fish Holdings

Holdings of cured fish on May 1, 1947, amounted to 25,908,970 pounds, as compared with 16,580,127 pounds on May 1 of last year, the Fish and

Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior has reported. The following table shows the quantities of salted and smoked fish held in storage on May 1 of 1946 and 1947:

	Cured Fish	
	May 1, 1947	May 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Salted fish:		
Herring, cured.....	16,002,192	9,455,168
Salmon, mild-cured.....	3,656,960	2,560,129
Uncl. salted fish.....	4,296,834	2,783,241
Total salted fish....	23,955,986	14,798,538
Smoked fish.....	1,942,975	1,781,589

Supplies

Glass Container Production

For the third time this year, production of glass containers exceeded 10 million gross, according to preliminary figures released this week by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Total production reported in April amounted to 10.3 million gross, about 325 thousand gross below the previous month's output but 8 percent greater than production in April 1946.

Total shipments of glass containers in April amounted to 10 million gross and showed no change from total March shipments. For individual types of containers, shipments of liquor and wine bottles showed the greatest relative declines, while shipments of fruit jars, beer bottles, and beverage bottles registered sharp seasonal increases.

Deaths

Death Takes M. H. Mann

M. H. Mann, President and general manager of the Red Lodge Canning Co., Red Lodge, Mont., died May 6. Mr. Mann served as a director of the National Cannery Association during 1936 to 1938, from 1942 to 1944, and during the year of 1945. He was active in Association affairs and was well known in the canning industry.

Mr. Mann was born in Utah and first started in the canning business with the Woods Cross Canning Co. In 1926 he moved to Red Lodge, Mont., where he became president and manager of the Red Lodge Canning Co., which was just being organized.

Frozen Fish Holdings Reported for U. S., Alaska, and Canada

Fresh frozen fishery products held in cold storage in the United States, Alaska, and Canada are summarized

in the following report issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior:

U. S., Alaska, and Canadian Fresh Frozen Fish Holdings

Item	United States and Alaska			Canada	
	1947 1,000 lbs.	1946 1,000 lbs.	5-yr. average 1,000 lbs.	1947 1,000 lbs.	1946 1,000 lbs.
January 1.....	182,603	140,208	109,525	38,575	27,730
February 1.....	127,381	115,398	87,411	32,486	19,387
March 1.....	97,939	90,051	67,387	26,861	16,762
April 1.....	78,242	84,265	51,185	.....	17,123
May 1.....	70,202	75,318	47,156	.....	15,537
June 1.....	.....	84,725	58,594	.....	22,309
July 1.....	.....	97,806	77,149	.....	31,588
August 1.....	.....	126,837	98,546	.....	38,269
September 1.....	.....	152,403	117,441	.....	45,426
October 1.....	.....	147,085	123,815	.....	44,996
November 1.....	.....	149,549	126,516	.....	44,321
December 1.....	.....	158,486	128,904	.....	42,822

Forthcoming Meetings

- May 25-28—Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, 38th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.
- May 26—National Cannery Association, Administrative Council Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- May 27-28—National Cannery Association, Board of Directors Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- June 1—National Cannery Association, Eastern Technical Committee on Baby Foods, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.
- June 1-2—Michigan Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich.
- June 1-4—Institute of Food Technologists, Seventh Annual Meeting, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.
- June 2-5—Greater New York Grocery Buyers Show, Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.
- June 9-11—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Mid-year Meeting, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa.
- June 10-11—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Meeting, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas.
- June 11-13—American Marketing Association, Spring Conference, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.
- June 16-17—Maine Cannery Association, Summer Meeting, Lakewood, Maine.
- June 20—National Pickle Packers Association, Mid-Year Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
- June 22-26—National Association Retail Grocers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.
- June 23-24—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Mid-year Meeting, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.
- July 1-18—Indiana Cannery Association, Annual Technicians' School, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- July 9-18—Indiana Cannery Association, Mold Count School, Horticulture Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- July 23-August 1—Association of New York State Cannery Inc., Mold Count School, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
- November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.
- November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Savary Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
- November 20-21—Indiana Cannery Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—National Cannery Association, Annual Convention (hotel to be announced), Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

Netherlands Fish Cannery Are Looking for Export Markets

The fish canning industry in the Netherlands is being forced to look to the export field now that the domestic market is becoming satiated, the U. S. Department of Commerce has reported. During the war, the industry expanded because competition from foreign sources was restricted and the domestic demand was high.

Flatfish, roundfish, and herring are the salt-water fish packed, and pike,

pike-perch, carp, bream, white bream, roach, eel, and, at times, salmon, are among the fresh-water fish canned.

The industry is now able to export such items as herring in oil, herring in tomato sauce, fried herring, various mackerel products, smoked and stewed eel, chopped fish, and fish paste. Other products, such as sardines in olive oil and salmon, cannot yet be supplied or are difficult to obtain.

In 1945 an Inspection Commission was established to prevent the export of poor-quality fish. A few cans from every shipment are sent to the Commission for examination.

Output of the fish-canning industry, which in 1939 was valued at 500,000 guilders, increased to 4,786,000 guilders in 1943. (1 guilder=approximately \$0.38 U. S. currency.) Production declined considerably after September, 1944, but soon after the end of the war the prewar production level was again reached or even surpassed.

There were no exports during the war, and increased production was absorbed by the domestic market. The value of exports in 1946 is unofficially estimated at 1,000,000 guilders.

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